There is a little incident connected with the force fight in which this division bore to conspicuous a part, of Jane X, viz. that of Gaine's Milks, which exeme not to have found it way inte print, although the wild to the viction of the wild in the stablished regulations.

There is a little incident connected with the force fight in which this division bore to conspicuous a part, of Jane X, viz. that of Gaine's Milks, which exeme not to have found in the wild in the contending part with first own out with his division, and which propose briefly to relate. After the unh and "gone down upon our wrath," and left the contending part divides the part of every officer and robbite employed by the first many divides the contending part divides the part of every officer and robbite employed by the first many divides the contending part divides the part of every officer and robbite means the unavoidable incidents of the way. By this means the unavoidable incidents of the way. By this means the unavoidable incidents of the way. By this means the unavoidable incidents of the way. By this means the unavoidable incidents of the way. By this means the unavoidable incidents of the way. By this means the unavoidable incidents of the way. By this means the unavoidable incidents of the way. By this means the unavoidable incidents of the way. By this means the unavoidable incidents of the way. By this means the unavoidable incidents of the way. By this means the unavoidable incidents of the way. By this means the unavoidable incidents of the way. By this in the wild way the print although the way into print, although the way of the way. By this is family on pariole. Do be the object of the way. By this in the way the print altho

en Gen. Porter's headquarters in the early part of e day, and, attended by an officer of hisstaff, Maj. the day, and, attended by an efficer of his staff, Maj.
Lewis, of the Pennsylvania Artillery, started out in
pursuit it. It appears that they mistook the road
in the darkness, and after riding nearly a mile, they
came to a house which proved to be a hospital.
They were met at the door by a young AssistantBurgeon, who informed them that he had sixty
wounded men there, that he belonged to the regular
U. S. Army, and that the Rebet pickets were on
three sides of him. He said that as it was neutral
ground, they had not attempted to movest him, but
seriously advised the General and Major to get back
to their lines as soon as might be. This advice they
proceeded to avail themselves of, and turned the
corner of the hospital to return, but they had not
gone ten yards before they were greeted with the
short, sharp, "hall" of the santry. An orderly who
had attended them, advanced at the comms d "advance, friend, and give the countersign," and responded, "excert with the General." "What is
your name!" cried the guard. "Give him my
name," said the General McCall," answered the orderly. "General What I's
said
the sentry. "General McCall," said
the sentry. "General McCall," said
the sentry. "General McCall," said
the forward and repeated, "General McCall," "Of
what army?" asked the sentinel. "The army of
the Potomse." revelied the General. "Yes, ves." the Pennsylvania Artillery, started out in derly—and the picket, how seeming in de-nize or understand the name, the General rode forward and repeated, "General McCall." "Of what army?" asked the sentinel. "The army of the Potomec," replied the General. "Yes, yes," said the guard, "but on what side?" "The com-mand of Major-Gen. McClellan," said the General. The h-I you do!" ye led the sentry, and he sized his piece, two others doing the same who had emained quiet. The Major, who it seems had preremained quiet. The Major, who it seems had pre-viously "smelled a rst," having detected the Southern accent in the queries, had quietly wheeled his horse, and as they fired sank his spurs into his horse and plunged forward, taking the General's horse by the rein. They, dashed off, and, although fired at more than twenty times by the now aroused enemy, succeeded in getting back safely to camp, having suffered no injury, except to their horses, all of which were hit, and one killed.

S. F. D.

The President yesterday re-appointed Gen. Marcy to the position of Chief of Staff of Gen. McClellan the Senate having left his former appointment unconfirmed. He had an interview with the President and the Secretary of War, and returned in the after-

RE-APPOINTMENT OF GEN. MARCY.

portant dispatches to Gen. McClellan. THE BORDER STATES AND THE

"The Reserves fought nobly, but they are terribly on up. Simmons, commanding 1st brigade, kifled; Meade, commanoing 2d brigade, wounded, and a large number of officers with them.

"After dark, the battle still raging on the right, I brought forward some 500 men, railied by Lieut-Col. Thompson, and, riding in advance, in the obscurity of the evening, I rode right into the 47th Virginia, drawn up under some trees, and so ended the chapter.

"Be Reserves fought nobly, but they are terribly be driven to want, and whose aristocracy have even eady to welcome a dissolution of the American Union.

This cunningly-devised plan for securing a Gulf Confederacy, commanding the mouths of the great Western rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Southern Atlantic Ocean, with their own terribory unscathed by the borrors of war, and surrounded by the Border States, half of whose population would be left in sympathy with them for many years to company to the irritations to which I have

Confederacy, commanding the mouths of the great Western rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Southern Atlantic Ocean, with their own territory unscathed by the borrors of war, and surrounded by the Border States, half of whose population would be left in sympathy with them for many years to come, owing to the irritations to which I have alluded, has so far succeeded too well.

In Missouri they have already cansed us to lose a third or more of the slaves owned at the time of the last census. In addition to this, I can make no estimate of the vast amount of property of every character, that has been destroyed by military operations in the State. The loss from general depreciation of values, and the utter prostration of every business interest of our people, is wholly beyond calculation. The experience of Missouri is but the experience of other sections of the country similarly situated. The question is therefore forced upon us, "How long is this war to continue; and if continued, as it has been on our soil, aided by the treason and folly of our own citizens, acting in concert with the Confederact noon, via Baltimore, to the James River, with im-

THE BORDER STATES AND THE
PRESIDENT.

SENATOR HENDERSON'S REPLY TO THE PRESIDENT.

Warinsford City, July 21, 102.

Mr. PRESIDENT: The pressure of business in the
Senate during the hast few days of the Session prevented my attendance at the meetings of the Border States and the report of the struggle, except upon condition of t

against the Rebeis. The Government is assured, by influential and trustworthy Union refugees from Texas, that a large majority of the German population in the western person of the State are decidedly in favor of the Union, and that they only await the arrival of a national force to declare themselves, and that the series measures to vindicate the cause of the

to take active measures to vindicate the cause of the Constitution and the Union. [Washington Cor. Philadelphia Inquirer.

A SLAVEHOLDER'S VIEW OF THE WAR.

A SLAVEHOLDER'S VIEW OF THE WAR.
Correspondence of The Cincinuati Gazette.
Louisviller, July 15, 1862.
Well, Messrs. Editors, what do you think of the "situation" now? Can't you call a little louder on our Government" for more "vigorous measures." I think, Sirs, unless things change, we might as well give it up. We are by the Rebel conscription outmanbered, outgeneraled at all points, losing our gallant army every day by companies, regiments, and brigades. Nowhere can we "turn a wheel." And now, at this late hour, our immaculate Government is frittering away what little time it can spare from the nigger question in blubbering about volunteers. Why in the d—I don't our authorities act like men who had an object in view which they were determined to accomplish, as the traitors do! Why have they not sense enough to see that so long as the 'nigger" is left undisturbed this rebellion cannot be put down?
We talk about our eighteen or twenty millions to their six or seven millions. We should count them

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE UNITED STATES. ndence of The N. Y. Tribute.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Correspondence of The N. Thibuse.

LONDON, July 1, 1862.

The first sensation experienced by an American is almost a control of the country where anch at the sensation experienced by an American is a truggle which is attracting the attention of the world, and whose results must largely effect the interests of mankind. One realizes now that he is a mouth further away from the brother who has consecrated his life to the maintenance of right, and that that life may be, even now, obbing out through some wound received in doing battle for his country, and we after in self-imposed, ignominous exist. From yeslf, the feeling launts me everywhere. I look on some wonderful world or yet the self-time base been another battle before Richmond. Palases and gardens surround me, yet. I see tented fields and tired soldiers; and I would go further to read a copy of this morning a Transurs kine for all the sights that London can offer to-day. Some of these last must suffice, however; and among them all, first and most important I hold to be the Great International Exhibition, the fullest and fairest in the sights that London can offer to-day. Some of these last must suffice, however; and among them all, first and most important I hold to be the Great International Exhibition, the fullest and fairest under one roof.

The Exhibition building has been must hidden the sight of the lock of exterior beauty, being irreverently styled by some "the dish-dever palace," from a final for its lack of exterior beauty, being irreverently are ference to interior effect, and the success of the exhibition, the fullest and consideration without doubt, of the world as production with the production without doubt, of the wo

Service of the first of the service of the service

perior quality are sent by Brewer & Co., Boston, and handsome spe inners of prints and delaines from the Manchester Print Works, N. H. In course quence of the absence of the agent in charge these cases were not passed upon by the Jary, and the manufacturers doubtless missed a first-class meda.